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The most important of these I insert at the close of this report, for their passage at Rome next May will be aided if peace workers everywhere will now or at any time before May 1, 1914, take the trouble to write an indorsement of these propositions, sending their letters of support and approval either to the Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the International Council, to Dr. Alice Solomon, its Secretary (Neu Ansbacher St., 7 Berlin W. 50), or to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, convener of the committee.

Other resolutions having the quite or almost unanimous support of the Peace Department were rejected by the executive, but not withstanding it was the feeling of all present that this section had scored an unprecedented success not only in business sessions, but in the evening public meeting held in the Doopsgezinde Kerk (Baptist Church), which was packed. The Hague public had been notified of the absence of the Baroness von Suttner, but this disappointment apparently diminished neither the size nor the enthusiasm of the audience, which was larger by several hundred than that convened for any other meeting in support of a council propaganda.

On this evening addresses of great diversity, but of equal merit were delivered by Frau Hainisch, President of the Austrian Council, speaking instead of the Baroness von Suttner; Mlle. La Fontaine, of Belgium; Mrs. Courtice, of Canada; Madame Zipernowsky, of Hungary; Frau Anker, of Norway, and Mme. Jules Siegfried. Mrs. May Wright Sewall presided, and in her closing address bound into one harmonious argument and appeal all of the addresses of the evening. The official Board of the Peace Society of The Netherlands, which had been in session that day, were in attendance and were moved to share the tremendous enthusiasm of the audience.

A critical question is still before the International Council. Will the National Council of Italy provide for a public meeting for peace and arbitration in the great Congress which it is arranging for Rome in May, 1914?

It is confidently believed by Council workers that the unexpected work accomplished by the Peace Section at The Hague paves the way for equal success at Rome.

The resolutions which were adopted are as follows:

(1) *a.* That the International Council be asked to express its sympathy with the principle that the governments pledge themselves to try mediation, even where vital interests are involved in international conflicts, and that the Council be further asked to have this principle discussed at the next quinquennial meeting.

b. Should this motion be adopted by the Council, the Executive Committee proposes that the International Council of Women shall make an appeal to the different governments to adopt this principle in international conflicts.

(2) That the International Council of Women protests vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, contrary to international law. The Council sees in this one more reason for supporting with all its force the efforts made to establish peace and arbitration among the nations.

(3) That the International Council of Women shall appeal to the Hague Conference to consider how a more effective international protection of women may be secured which will prevent the continuance of the horrible violation of womanhood that attends all wars.

The Program for the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace.

The international conference for the consideration of the commemoration of the first century of peace between the United States and the British Empire has submitted its report to the national body from which its delegations derive their authority. The report reads as follows:

1. Platform.

The central idea for consideration is not only a program for the celebration of one hundred years of peace, but a statement of purposes for the perpetuation of peace.

2. International monuments, possibly of identical design.

(*a*) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States, and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.

(*b*) The committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.

(*c*) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible, by His Majesty the King in Great Britain and by the President in the United States, and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions overseas.

(*d*) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honor the more important of these occasions by an official representation.

(*e*) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on international monuments.

(*f*) At the time fixed, as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half holiday.

(*g*) A subcommittee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

3. Educational features of the celebration.

An organized endeavor should be made in British-American countries to promote, by well-considered methods, the growth of these feelings of mutual respect and good will which already happily exist. This might include:

(*a*) The endowment of chairs of British-American history with special reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two peoples and based upon the principle of an interchange of professors, and the endowment of traveling scholarships to enable journalists and

writers to visit the various English-speaking countries.

(b) The awarding of prizes for essays and some other topics in all schools, colleges, and universities.

(c) The co-operation of the respective committees in the preparation of a history of the century of peace, from which text-books and school-books in the several countries may be prepared or revised.

(d) An annual Peace Day celebration in the schools.

4. Universal commemorative tablets.

5. Universal religious services of thanksgiving, to be held on a day to be hereafter selected.

6. Permanent monuments.

7. The cordial approval of the early appointment of a preparatory committee as recommended by the last Hague conference.

8. Celebration in Ghent, after consultation with the municipality.

9. An international commemorative medal.

10. The conference recommends that an international committee may be appointed through action on the part of the national committee, with power to deal with such matters as may be referred to them of the several countries concerned.

11. Appeal for co-operation.

The success of the movement requires not only the cordial support of national governments, but also local governments and municipal and religious bodies, as well as of those citizens seeking national methods for dealing with international problems. To that end it is earnestly hoped that all will join in this movement.

12. Manifesto to the nations.

The following manifesto was approved and issued:

"Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

"We invite such co-operation, to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and several, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has

facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are therefore encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science, and the arts of commerce, industry, and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust, and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

"Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interest and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done, nations can do.

"We respectfully request that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United State transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, to the end that both by the participation of governments and by the co-operation of men of good will in every land this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of one hundred years of peace between English-speaking peoples, but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and good will between all the nations of the world."

THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

In addition to the foregoing, at a subcommittee meeting held between the delegations representing the United States and Canada, for the purpose of taking up the matter of appropriate marking of the international boundary in commemoration of the first hundred years of peace between the two nations, it was decided that suggestions be made to the organizations of the United States and Canada as follows:

That they urge upon their respective governments—

(a) The erection of arches at the points where the proposed highways—Quebec and Miami in the East and Los Angeles to Vancouver in the West—cross the international boundary.

(b) The erection of shafts at a few historical and prominent points upon or on each side of the boundary (which, in the latter case, should be erected in the immediate vicinity of the boundary) at points to be selected hereafter. This might properly include water-gates on opposite sides of the Detroit River near the city of Detroit.

(c) That such arches and shafts be briefly and suitably inscribed.

It was further felt that these outward and visible

signs of the spirit of the occasion should not be restricted to the international boundary, but should also find a place in the great centers of population, often far distant therefrom, thus carrying the message of mutual good will to the mass of both people.

It was urged before the subcommittee that an enduring monument in the shape of a memorial bridge be built across the Niagara River. This and other like projects appealed quite strongly to the subcommittee, but it felt that, involving as it does very large expenditures on the part of the governments of both countries, they might very properly be allowed to stand for further consideration until the respective committees shall have had greater opportunity to look more closely into these larger projects in accordance with the following resolution:

"This subcommittee recommends that after the American and Canadian committees shall have decided upon a plan of celebration regarding boundary monuments, memorials, and arches, a committee of six, composed of three members from each of the respective committees, shall be appointed, with instructions to consult experts in art, architecture, and engineering, with a view to the preparation of plans and the execution of the particular works to be undertaken."

The Doom of War.

By Arthur Deerin Call.

The paradox of Christian civilization is its wars. The amazing wonder of human history is its incongruous spear-stickings and blood-lettings. But the distressing cost in wealth, the unhappy expense in terms of perverted judgments, the encouraging though slow evolution of a truer conception of life, the rise of effective peace agencies on every hand,—these not only make for an improvement in an intolerable world situation, they foreshadow the inevitable doom of international wars. Let us look briefly at each of these four factors.

I.

THE COST IN MONEY.

We may well pause and reiterate the meaning of war to us in terms of money. To fire one of our big navy guns once, for example, costs the equivalent of a respectable home. To fire it twice costs enough to meet every essential expense of a college education. To fire it three times costs the equivalent of a competent minister or school teacher's salary for over a decade.

The money spent for one battleship would build a thousand locomotives, or fit 75,000 persons for a trade, or build a fine macadam road from New York to Washington and thence on to Gettysburg, or erect two Congressional Libraries, or dredge the longed-for six-foot channel in the Mississippi River half way from St. Louis to St. Paul. The money spent in the construction of one battleship would erect a dozen Washington monuments, or float fifteen first-class vessels for our

merchant marine, or create an Appalachian Forest Reserve, with all that that would mean in terms of water and timber and soil; it would give a college education to 24,000 persons, or pay the entire expense of running the public schools of a city with 100,000 inhabitants for over a quarter of a century; it would much more than build three Washington Union Stations, or meet the pay-roll of the U. S. Government for six months, or run the entire diplomatic and consular service of the United States for four years, or support 8,000 college professors for one year at \$2,000 each.

Not including coal, ammunition, pistols, clothing, food, our latest battleships cost over \$16,000,000. Our navy bill alone this year (1913) calls for over \$150,000,000, and we are told that we need an additional quota of 3,000 officers and 6,000 men properly to man the ships we have. We have spent nearly two billions of dollars on our navy alone within the last thirty years. During the last decade we have spent upon warships one-half billion dollars more than France, one-half billion more than Germany, and one billion dollars more than Japan, and yet we are told that every "patriot" will subscribe to a larger and larger navy for fear of a possible increase in the navy budgets of France, Germany, or Japan. We have ten navy yards and eighteen navy stations, while the last Secretary of the Navy said that we need only three.

Our navy today is composed of 277 vessels, which includes 38* battleships, 11 marine cruisers, 63 submarines, 28 torpedo-boats, and 54 destroyers, yet Congressman Hobson insists that our nation should be guided in its policy of additional battleship construction by adding the average annual additional construction in Germany to the average annual additional construction in Japan. In other words, Mr. Hobson's conception of an efficient naval program for the United States is the annual construction of four dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers, all on the astounding assumption that Germany and Japan only await the chance to open their guns on some vital portion of our national anatomy.

We have 32 13-inch guns in our navy, each capable of sending a 1100-pound shell 13 miles, firing three shells a minute. We have 52 14-inch guns in our navy, each capable of sending a 1400-pound shell 14 miles, firing three shells a minute. Each shot uses from 300 to 400 pounds of powder, and the great gun, which deteriorates rapidly with use, costs approximately \$50,000. But the significant fact is that no nation save England has a potential navy power as great as ours. Our pension appropriation bill for the present year is considerably over \$180,000,000. Since the Civil War pensions alone have cost us over four billions of dollars. With the money spent for war in this country we could keep one and one-half million students in college. For every dollar spent for education in the United States \$1.25 is spent because of war.

Within the last thirty-five years our army, navy, and pension bills aggregate nearly fifteen billion dollars,

* Number 39 has just been started. It is to be the largest yet, 31,400 tons displacement, 600 feet long, and with twelve 14-inch guns.